

# Democracy criterion in policy towards minorities

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Israel's policy towards her Arab minority has to be a function of the country's democratic regime. The question is not why we should retain the Military Government administration in Arab populated areas, but whether there is any necessity for it.

This was stated at the Journalists' Club in Jerusalem on Friday night by Mr. Isser Harel, till last week the Prime Minister's adviser on security matters and one of those principally responsible for the decision to disband the Military Government machinery.

He said that if there was any need for special security measures, they should be carried out on an individual basis rather than collectively. For this purpose, the security services (*shin bet*) are far more effective and selective than the Military Government, achieving a better balance between the security needs of the country and the civil rights of the individual.

It is only natural to expect, he went on, that the local Arab community would be influenced by what happens across the border. When our Arab neighbours appear to be growing stronger, at Israel's expense, the local community's loyalty will become weaker — and vice versa.

## BROKEN PROMISES

In a long interview published in Friday's "Ma'ariv," Mr. Harel alleged that a long list of broken promises by the Prime Minister preceded his resignation.

"In the 10 months that I nominally held the post of adviser on security matters, I was unable, for reasons known only to the

Prime Minister, to carry out the functions for which I was engaged," he said.

This was not an "artificial" post, he said. The job of security adviser to the Prime Minister was one of the principal recommendations of the committee of two (Messrs. Ze'ev Shafef and Yigael Yadin) appointed by Mr. Ben-Gurion in 1963 to examine the organization of the security and secret services.

He went on to attribute Mr. Eshkol's failure to fulfil his promises to threats by the head of the Intelligence Services to resign if such a "supervisor" were appointed between him and the Prime Minister. "I said: 'If the Chief of Intelligence decides to resign, let him...'" In my opinion, if the Prime Minister decides to appoint an adviser, Heaven forbid that he should be deterred by someone's threat to resign.

The Prime Minister's spokesman said last night, in reply to a question, that there would be no reaction by the Premier's office to the interview.

## DIFFICULTY

"Yediot Aharonot" on Friday quoted Mr. Harel as charging that Mr. Eshkol has difficulty in arriving at a decision; once taken, he often reverses them; and that he does not keep his promises. The paper reported that Mr. Harel intends to try to persuade the leadership of Mapai to bring its influence to bear on the Prime Minister to change his manner of working, which Mr. Harel regards as "a serious danger to the country."

He added that his original appointment might quite easily have been a pre-election vote-catching stunt on Mr. Eshkol's part. "It is quite possible that he wanted the public to see my name linked with his," he was reported as saying.

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# Harel quits as Premier's adviser on security matter

Jerusalem Post Political Report

Mr. Isser Harel, adviser on security affairs to the Prime Minister and former Head of the Security Services, has resigned. Mr. Eshkol has accepted the resignation "with regret", officials of the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday.

Mr. Harel had indicated his intention of resigning on various occasions recently

over what is understood to have been his feeling that he had too little authority in the field of security affairs.

Mr. Harel submitted his resignation in person at a five-minute meeting in Mr. Eshkol's office on Tuesday afternoon. According to officials, Mr. Harel has since then not returned to his office and had apparently terminated his work there and then.

The Government Press Office late last night issued a brief communique on behalf of the Prime Minister's Office stating: "The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr. Levi Eshkol, yesterday (Wednesday) accepted the resignation of Mr. Isser Harel, his General Adviser. The resignation took effect yesterday."

A previous intended resignation by Mr. Harel was averted on the day the Prime Minister left for Africa, a month ago. That day, officials in the Prime Minister's Of-

fice said that after a meeting with Eshkol, Mr. Harel had agreed to co-

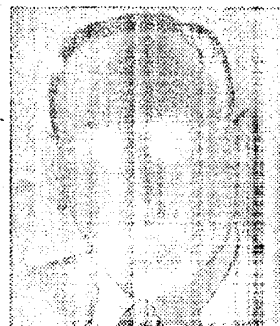
and that mutual agreement had been reached on Harel's scope of authority. Since then, Mr. Harel said to have claimed the agreed arrangement never been put into effect.

Mr. Harel, whose title had been General Adviser to the Prime Minister, assumed the post last October, just before the general elections. Prior to appointment, he had engaged in a private tracing company, after termination as Head of Security Services.

from differences with the then Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, on policy regarding German scientists working in Egypt.

In his latest post as Adviser, Mr. Harel's assignments had included a report on Military Government; population, and other matters.

Officials in the P.M.'s Office were night unable to say when or what successor to Mr. Harel would be appointed.



## EICHMANN CAPTOR GETS A HIGH POST

Special to The New York Times  
JERUSALEM (Israeli Sec-

tor), Sept. 14—Premier Levi Eshkol announced today the appointment of Isser Harel, the security chief who directed the capture of Adolf Eichmann as his top aide.

Mr. Harel, 50 years old, formerly known as Halperin, was head of the Israeli security services for 15 years. He resigned two years ago in a dispute with the then Premier David Ben-Gurion.

As general adviser to Mr. Eshkol Mr. Harel replaces Ze'ev Shafef, who is running for Parliament. As a civil servant he must resign before campaigning.

With the announcement of Mr. Harel's appointment, censorship was lifted here on the identity of the man who organized the abduction of Eichmann, Nazi specialist on Jewish affairs, and who exposed the participation of West German scientists in the United Arab Republic's rocket development program.

It was a dispute over the evaluation of the German participation in the rocket work that led to his conflict with Mr. Ben-Gurion.

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at the way in which the Editors' Committee was "shorted out" in the matter and at the secrecy and speed with which the Order was dealt with. It was noted that in all the 18 years of the State's existence, the Government had never found it necessary to limit the freedom of the press so drastically. The paper expects the Order to occupy public opinion to even a greater extent than the Defamation Law.

Editorially, HAARETZ (July 10) calls for the Order to be repealed: its legal validity is dubious, and from the viewpoint of freedom of the press it is untenable.

#### HAREL ON MILITARY GOVERNMENT

A public speech by former Security Advisor (Harel) is reported in HAARETZ (see also JERUSALEMI POST). Expressing the view that internal security, as far as the minorities are concerned, can be dealt with more effectively on an individual basis than by means of the Military Government system and that the measure of disaffection among the minorities is a function of Middle East affairs, Mr. Harel remarked that a strong-hand policy towards the minorities paid off only occasionally and that the IDF's deterrent strength also discouraged irredentist trends within the country. He demanded that the Israeli Arabs should be made to realize that they can live in peace in Israel without their rights or honor being affected, but must keep the peace and refrain from interfering in what happens on the Israel-Arab borders. All discrimination, and certainly all anti-Arab riots, should be strongly denounced.

#### EDITORIALS

HAYOM comments on Security Advisor Harel's resignation. Commenting on the innate modesty of the man whom his seniority and standing in Mapai would have qualified for the Knesset or even the Cabinet, the paper recalls his clash with Ben-Gurion when he thought it his duty to warn against the danger of the German scientists in Egypt -- a clash which resulted in the appointment of the Sharef-Yadin Committee and its recommendation that the post of an Advisor to the Prime Minister on Security Affairs be created. Strange -- HAYOM continues -- that this appointment, which the Committee had recommended, the Government approved, Mr. Eshkol agreed to and Mr. Harel accepted, could not become effective without much trouble and loss of time; but that is how things are in Israel: someone apparently thought that Mr. Ben-Gurion might be annoyed. Then, after the split in Mapai, the Security establishment was in no hurry to cooperate with the new Advisor and Mr. Eshkol hesitated to insist. Harel wanted to resign, but was promised that everything could be settled and asked to be patient. Mr. Eshkol gave clear instructions in writing, and they were implemented -- or almost. Again Mr. Eshkol was hesitant to use his authority, and finally Harel had no choice but to go. It is, HAYOM concludes, one more instance of the Government's well-known hesitation and procrastination and of the difficulty with which Mr. Eshkol takes decisions, but in security matters indecisiveness is dangerous. Mr. Eshkol has qualities which distinguish him favorably from his predecessor, but his Government has shown in nearly every field that it is incapable of running the country and tends to give in to pressure.

KOL HAAM harks back to Nasser's BBC interview last week, with its

(more)

July 10, 1966

HEBREW DAILY PRESS REVIEW